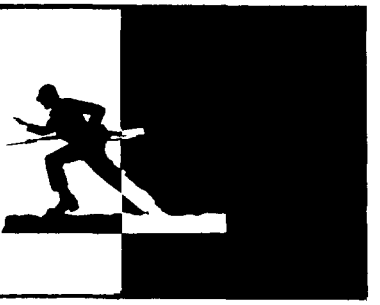
INFANTRY NEWS



THE FOLLOWING is an update on the doctrinal manuals prepared at the Infantry School: Several field manuals (FMs) or changes to FMs are scheduled for publication within the next six months:

FM 7-30, *The Infantry Brigade.* This manual describes how the dismounted infantry brigade conducts Army operations. It is designed to assist the brigade commander and his staff in planning, preparing, and executing combat operations within the range of military operations. Its primary focus is infantry warfighting and conventional combat operations. It also serves as a guide to the brigade's organization, capabilities, and employment. The publication of this manual completes the Infantry School's program to revise all of the manuals that apply to the nonmechanized infantry force worldwide.

Change 1 to FM 90-10-1, *An Infantryman's Guide to Combat in Built-up Areas.* This change updates Appendix G, MOUT Under Restrictive Conditions, with a much clearer discussion of high-intensity, precision, and surgical MOUT conditions and adds a discussion of the use of nonlethal weapons technology. It also adds appendixes titled Countering Urban Snipers, Close Quarters Combat Techniques, Employment of Armed Helicopters in Built-up Areas, Field Expedient Breaching of Common Urban Barriers, and Infantry and Armor Small-unit Actions in MOUT. The new appendixes result primarily from the Infantry School's analysis of combat lessons learned in Somalia and of lessons gathered from the experiences of United Nations and NATO forces in the Balkans.

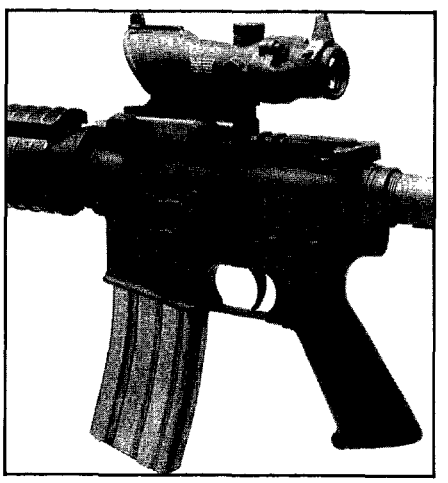
FM 23-1, *Bradley Fighting Vehicle Gunnery.* The manual consists of two parts: Part One is the Crew Member's Handbook, and Part Two is the Training Manager's Handbook. It provides Bradley-equipped units with Bradley gunnery theory, methods, and techniques; a description of system features and capabilities; and a program for training and evaluating individual, crew, section, and platoon proficiency in gunnery. It also includes Bradley gunnery information specific to cavalry and air defense artillery missions.

FM 57-220, *Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training.* This manual supersedes FM 57-230, thus combining basic and advanced parachuting techniques. It is designed to standardize procedures for the initial qualification and training of personnel in their airborne operation duties and responsibilities. Key positions in these operations include the jumpmaster, assistant jumpmaster, safeties, departure airfield control officer, and drop zone support officer and team leader.

In addition, the Infantry School is beginning the revision of three other important manuals: FM 71-2, *The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force;* FM 90-4, *Air Assault Operations;* and FM 7-10, *The Infantry Rifle Company.* FMs 71-2 and 90-4 will be completely revised to update them and improve clarity and detail. A change to FM 7-10 will add detailed discussions of the employment of the Javelin medium antiarmor weapon and the laser countermine system, a newly fielded directed energy device to counter enemy fire control and night vision optics.

The Force XXI office of the Combined Arms and Tactics Department is also working on draft doctrinal publica-

THE ADVANCED COMBAT OPTICAL gunsight (ACOG), model 4x32 (NSN 1240-01-412-6608) (shown mounted on an early M4A1 prototype) has been chosen as standard issue for all Army and Navy special operations units. The scope, specifically modified for the new M4A1 carbine, will be part of a modification kit that will allow field commanders in these units to choose equipment suited to a particular mission.



The compact gunsight features a self-luminous ranging reticle, forged aluminum construction (the same as M4 receivers), and a waterproof rating beyond Navy SEAL operating depths. Design modifications include an integral rear ghost-ring aperture, a tritium glow-in-the-dark front sight for close-combat and back-up sighting, a special mount designed for boresight retention, dust covers, and a reticle calibrated to the M4A1. The special mount clamps to the flat top rail of the carbine, which does not have the familiar carrying handle found on the M16A2.

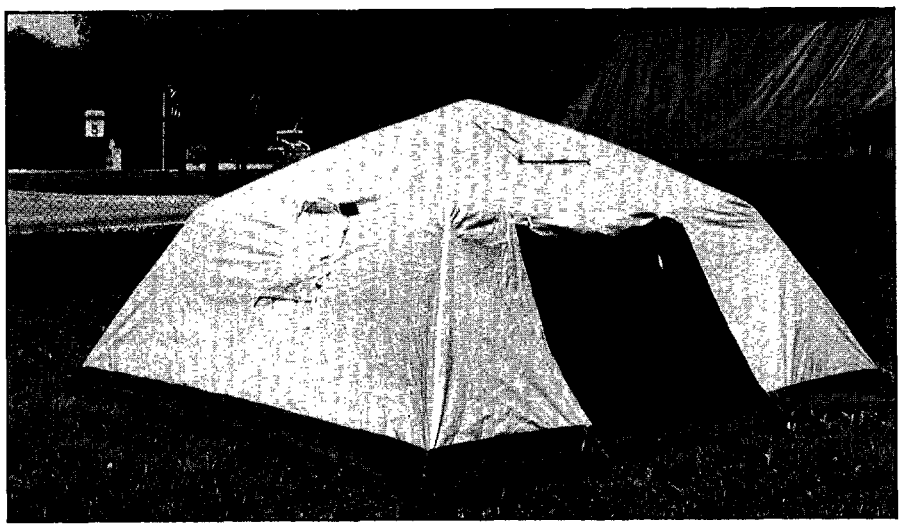
The Special Operations ACOG, like the standard 4x32 ACOG, features a cross-hair reticle that is luminous in the dark but shows black in daylight. The tritium lamp lasts for ten years before replacement.

tions to support the Advanced Warfighting Experiments scheduled for mid-1996. In these experiments, the infantry's efforts at digitization will be examined in detail.

THE SOLDIER CREW TENT (SCT), a product of the Soldier Enhancement Program, may soon replace the Lightweight (Arctic) Hex Tent.

The SCT is lightweight and free-standing, with a self-supporting frame and integral floor, and is designed to be erected by two soldiers in less than three minutes. It is constructed to withstand extreme temperature ranges and wind velocities.

The tent has 120 square feet of floor space, a center height of four feet, ten inches, and a total weight of 88 pounds, including cotton liner, fly, poles, pegs, cover, gear loft, and repair kit. It has two doors and a reversible undercover, camouflage green #483 on one side and either desert tan #459 or white on the other. It will accommodate the standard



Army M-1941 Yukon stove. (WARNING: The fabric does not breathe. Some windows and flaps must be left open for ventilation.) This tent has excellent blackout integrity.

The SCT will be a stock funded, CTA item with a unit cost of approximately $1,300. A revised distribution plan is intended to provide an equitable distribution among the active heavy divisions. Quantities per division will allow two SCTs for each infantry fighting vehicle and one per tank or cavalry fighting vehicle, with additional SCTs for partial fielding to the remaining tracked combat vehicles.

Units may order additional SCTs from CTA stocks as follows:

Type I—Reversible tan and green fly, NSN 8340-01-359-0084.

Type II—Reversible green and white fly, NSN 8340-01-359-1481.

Pin, Tent 9: Long (12 each), NSN 8340-00-261-9749.